The Battle Ground Conservancy District's

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

(Water Quality Report)

IN 279002

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. There is a great deal of work that goes on "behind the scenes" monitoring the security of our system that most of us do not see. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jay McMillin at (765) 567-4020 (Battle Ground Utilities Lab) or 567-2603 (Battle Ground Town Hall). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the scheduled meetings of the Battle Ground Conservancy District. They are held at the Battle Ground Town Hall at 7:30 PM. Please call the Battle Ground Town Hall at (765) 567-2603 for the date of the next scheduled meeting. We have an electronic copy of this report and a far more detailed version of this report available on the Internet at:

http://www.battleground.in.gov/water/index.htm

Our water comes from three nearby wells drilled deep into the Teays underground aquifer.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap ***and*** bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or underground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, or can pick up substances resulting from animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Battle Ground Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2006.
In the interest of shortening this report, the following table has been abbreviated to only show the constituents that have been detected, even though it has been analyzed for many more constituents. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

PLEASE NOTE: In the interest of shortening this report, this table has been abbreviated to only show the constituents that have been detected, even though it has been analyzed for many more constituents.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic	N	7 (max) 2.6 (avg)	ppb	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.281	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (highest result of routine in-house sampling)	N	1.67	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N	9	ppb	N/A	100	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (as N)	N	1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiologicals						
Radium 228 [2005]	N	1.0	pCi/L	0	5.0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Trihalomethanes	N	12.1	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	N	4.9	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	**Result**	**Action Level***	**MCLG**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead (ppb) (highest of ten samples)	3	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (highest of ten samples)	0.22	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

We are not required to monitor all contaminants annually. In the case where a contaminant was not monitored in 2006, the year it was monitored is in brackets [...] by the contaminant.
Two entry points are monitored in the case of many of the contaminants. The highest result of the two is reported in these tables.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office or E-mail webmaster@battleground.in.gov if you have questions, or if you know of a household or account on our system that did not receive this report.

We at Battle Ground Utilities work very hard to provide the safest water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.